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*Mortuary report for the week ended March 12, 1904.*

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever .....	3	4
Tubercle of lungs .....	3	27
Cancer of uterus .....	1	42
Myelitis, chronic .....	1	63
Pneumonia .....	1	93
Enterocolitis (under 2 years) .....	2	105
Cirrhosis of liver .....	1	112
Unspecified or ill-defined .....	2	179
Total .....	14	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 16 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, March 5, as follows:

*Plague.*

*British India.*—During the week ended February 6 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,351 cases of plague (and 7,043 deaths), of which 450 cases (418 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 43 cases (30 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Broach, and 1 death in Bhavnagar.

In other districts of the country the number of deaths from plague has considerably increased since the end of October, 1903. According to the statistics regularly published by the Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire d'Egypte, there occurred during the period from October 29 of last year to January 20 this year, outside of the Bombay Presidency, during the four-week periods 29,880, 37,765, 44,959 deaths from plague, among these being 1,615, 3,379, and 5,917 in the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Calcutta.

*Brazil.*—In Rio de Janeiro during the period from December 21, 1903, to January 24, 1904, there were registered 48 cases of plague (with 24 deaths).

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to bulletin No. 4 of February 15, there were registered in Basra, between February 6 and 12, 6 cases of cholera (and 3 deaths).

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 13 was only a little higher than the figure for the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.6 per thousand of the inhabitants, this being a little lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.3. Of the German large cities, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places, among others, having a considerably higher death rate than that of this city, namely, Frankfurt on the Main, Cologne, Hanover, Bremen, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Breslau, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following towns showed more favorable figures

than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Brunswick, Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 10.2), Schöneberg (10), Rixdorf (12). There was again a slight decrease in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, so that the increase was exclusively confined to the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants amounted to 4 per year and mille, this rate being considerably lower than that of Munich, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Both acute intestinal diseases and acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, the former causing 33, the latter 81, deaths. There was a heavy increase with phthisis pulmonalis, which claimed 94 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 28 deaths from cancer, 17 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 8 deaths from influenza. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.

*Commission sent by Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases to study yellow fever in South America.*

The following is reported by Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfurt, under date of February 9:

*Studying yellow fever in South America.*

Two physicians of the Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases, Messrs. Otto and Neumann, have gone to South America for the purpose of studying yellow fever. They are supplied with considerable means, furnished by shippers and merchants of Hamburg. In addition to scientific studies, they are to collect information with reference to the new preventive measures now used in South America against yellow fever, and to devise means to prevent the heavy damages which the German merchant marine has suffered in the several years of yellow-fever epidemics. Further investigations of the subject are of great interest to Hamburg, as being in especially close connection with the countries infected with yellow fever.

#### ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Mauritius—Leprosy to be discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 29, as follows: During the week ended February 27, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 22	Manuel Calvo .....	New York .....	757	35	1,017	13
24	Lombardia .....	do .....	498	20	507	17
24	Neustria .....	do .....	904	60	1,325	22
24	Aurania .....	do .....	1,048	30	511	9
24	Canopic .....	Boston .....	1,116	80	1,832	10
26	Konigin Luise .....	New York .....	1,272	70	1,825	26

#### PALERMO.

Feb. 25	Lombardia .....	New York .....	205	50	300	17
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